

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the paper: Daily Paper, 1 month, \$1.00; 3 months, \$2.50; 6 months, \$4.50; 1 year, \$8.00. The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without payment in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Presses establishments a Job Office, to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Advised according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, that the Clerk of the Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—A flag of truce arrived last night at City Point, but brought neither prisoners or papers, but dispatches for Commissioner Ould, and New York papers of the 5th.

Reports from California elections indicate a large Republican majority.

Barnside took Kingston, Tenn., on the 2d. A part of Mitty's brigade, of Rosecrans' army, entered the place at the same time. Burnside will receive supplies from Rosecrans' depots. The headquarters of Rosecrans' army is still at Stevensburg. The forces on South side of the Tennessee river are engaged in movements aiming at the destruction of the Georgia Railroad.

Washington Hunt addressed a large meeting at Lockport on the 4th in opposition to the Abolition policy of the Administration and in favor of restoring the Union. He presented a petition asking Lincoln to revoke his emancipation proclamation, &c., which was adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Green Brown died at Saratoga on Thursday.

The World says immense damage has been done to crops West by the frost. Wheat all secured, but corn off twenty per cent. Of tobacco, not more than two-thirds of a crop will be saved, while Northern grown cotton is utterly destroyed. This last frost will prove a costly disaster to the West, and subtract ten millions from the wealth of the country.

Gold is advancing; closed at 134.

From the West—The Militia of Georgia Called Out.

ATLANTA, Sept. 5.—A special dispatch to the *Confederate* says that Col. Morrison, of the 1st Ga. Cavalry, repulsed the enemy at Diamond Gap, on the night of the 3d, with a loss of two wounded. The enemy's loss not known. The brigade then fell back south of the Tennessee river.

The enemy shelled Loudon on the 2d inst., wounding two or three women. Col. Scott's force had a round engagement. The bridge was burnt to prevent the enemy from crossing.

Gov. Brown issued a proclamation for forces for the defense of the State to rendezvous at Kingston and Atlanta. The militia throughout the State are notified to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning. The men are to provide themselves with rations and subsistence on the march and on the day after reaching rendezvous.

The ladies of the Atlanta Hospital association gave a dinner to one thousand Vicksburg soldiers.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5.—Although the armies are in close proximity, there are no indications of an early engagement, but the slightest cause may bring it on any moment. Our Artillery at Drive's Ferry opened on the enemy at six this morning for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of his position. The enemy's batteries responded promptly, and for half an hour a lively artillery duel was kept up without injury on our side. The discipline and health of the army is very fine and the troops are in the best of spirits. Nothing heard from Buckner's command. Weather clear and warm.

Later from Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 6.—With the exceptions of a few shells thrown at our pontoons yesterday, nothing occurred to break the monotony at this place. The enemy seem quite active both above and below this place, but no further indications of an advance. The best informed think no attack will be made here, but an effort made to flank us. Two privates, four regulars and one of Rosecrans' telegraph operators were captured yesterday near Running Waters.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—To-day has witnessed another furious bombardment of Wagner and Gregg by the enemy's fleet and land batteries. The firing was begun at daylight and maintained steadily until dark. A Monitor is now firing at Moultrie and another assault on Wagner is deemed not improbable to-night. Since yesterday and last night no further attack has been made on the brick wall of Sumter which has been held 20 days against all efforts of the enemy's great guns by land and sea. Seven thousand five hundred shots have been fired at it; three thousand five hundred and ninety-five struck outside, two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine inside. The flag has been shot away fourteen times. Orders against exposure have been rigidly enforced the casualties are few.

Virginia Legislature—Gov. Letcher's Message. RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—Legislature met to-day in extra session. After organization the message of Governor Letcher was received and read. It is chiefly devoted to a discussion of the subject of providing an adequate force for the local defense of the State against invasion by raids, and recommends the organization of a force to consist of all the bodied persons between sixteen and sixty, not in the Confederate service. This organization should embrace foreigners, exempted and those temporarily sojourning in the State. Recommends the repeal of the late exemption of persons of religious denominations, as it is class legislation, and therefore, substantially a violation of the constitution.

Stringent regulations should be adopted to prevent desertion and straggling. Should be made the duty of the local militia to arrest any officer or soldier without a furlough. The time has come when it is absolutely indispensable we should omit nothing which promises protection to our people and success to our cause. We must expect reverses and be prepared for them, and instead of discouraging they should only stimulate us to increased efforts and call forth redoubled energy and inspire us with a more determined spirit and increased courage.

Virginia went into this contest after serious and calm consideration; her people never qualified nor have they murmured under repeated wrongs and aggressions she has suffered. She was not the first to enter this struggle nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless a peace accompanied by unequal recognition and independence of the Southern Confederacy. He recommended the repeal of the law that the old issue of Treasury notes be not received in payment of State taxes, and discusses the financial question at some length, and argues that the consequences of the legislation of Congress at its last session, on this subject, cannot fail to be most disastrous. The Governor pays a handsome tribute to the memory of Gen. Floyd and submits an eloquent eulogy on Lt. General Jackson.

Extortioners are denounced in scathing terms and legislative action recommended.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1863. NO. 238.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only grateful admiration abroad, but also the admiration of your enemies; your final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and your children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They desire to locate their servile legions and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debase the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vile passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate means, they are now making peace their end, and to this end they are now making every effort to confer on the subject of putting an end to their warfare which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion, involving the war according to the usage of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, the result failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated, and that they have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quietly the upbraiding of his conscience by remanding his duty to his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism), are nevertheless, grievous faults, and place of belief that the Confederacy is not all that it should be, and that its individual services could have no influence on the general result.

I call you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their commands, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, who, without leave, or without the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been convicted, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrymen, the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy, to the full power of their influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the service of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

Aug. 5-20.

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSRIPT OFFICE, CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAMATION of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their respective commands, and to be placed in the ranks of their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to the every means in their power to prevail upon persons who have absented themselves from duty, to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most rigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their military officers to be sent to camp, or come in person within the day.

If a Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McKee, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLET, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLET, Adj't.

Aug. 5-20.

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.), Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

IN MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISSUED 18th, 1863), as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each company of the Militia and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defense duty is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE: JAMES H. FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Sept. 1-10.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISELY PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities of lead will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S., in charge of Ordnance.

May 8-10.

LAND FOR SALE. 250 ACRES, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF RALEIGH and immediately on the stage road to Fayetteville. The Dwelling and out-buildings in tolerable repair. An early application may secure you a happy home.

Geo. Y. COOK, Raleigh, Sept. 5-10.

CURRY COMBS. MANUFACTURED BY JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 11th of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance": One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin notepaper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

CRITCH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

Aug. 28-10.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURY OFFICE, WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, Stateville, Aug. 10, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporated said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va., Sept. 3-10.

R. E. SIMONSON, Treasurer.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL FOR CASH, TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, mostly wood, their being only 20 acres cleared, on which there is a comfortable frame Dwelling, Kitchen and other necessary buildings.

Said lands are situated in the County of Wake, 12 miles west of Raleigh and 4 miles from Holly Springs, and can be bought for \$15 per acre, if early application be made to.

CALVIN D. EDWARDS, Morrisville, N. C.

Sept. 2-10.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Aug. 27-20.

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.

Address, KLAFF & BERRY, Graham, N. C.

Aug. 25-10.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and the Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Town Depot.

E. A. GARRETT, Greensboro, N. C.

Aug. 17-10.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 10 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON.

July 16-10.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG, Captain C. S.

July 4-10.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-10.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON.

June 25-10.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

In the receipt of \$5.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D., Raleigh, N. C.

Aug. 21-10.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public at a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly diminish the empire of this terrible tyrant.

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT. READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

Price: \$5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307, Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good results. It has been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to me.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the best remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully, H. PORTER.

Aug. 29-10.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEFIT of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be in operation. Our Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our special attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you can bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON, Hillsboro, N. C.

June 3-10.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.

Aug. 6-10.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office.

Aug. 29-10.

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN.

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address

Aug. 29-10.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE, FIRST LINE, ON LESS:

One day.....\$1.00 One week.....\$5.00

Two days.....2.00 Two weeks.....10.00

Three days.....3.00 Three weeks.....15.00

Four days.....4.00 One month.....20.00

Five days.....5.00 Two months.....40.00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

\$100 REWARD. RUNAWAY FROM THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR Raleigh, about the middle of July, my negro boy, FRANK, aged 16. He is pumpkin-colored, hair curly, is about five feet six inches high, and 20 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get him.

Sept. 3-10.

W. A. BLOUNT, Jr.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last. He was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 6 in. high, dark color, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a mixed color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOBLEY, Danville, Va.

Aug. 31-Mds-10.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON WEDNESDAY night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED, he is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug. 14-10.

T. MCGEE.

NEOUS.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARLOTTE, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. It will all bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior to any ink manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address, J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say it is superior to any ink I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing ink made at the North. Every one who will try this ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M., Charlotte, N. C.

July 8-10.

THE COPARTNERSHIP.

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', all persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle. Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP, P. J. GARDNER.

Aug. 21-10.

GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT.

A Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will accept the above Snuff in any quantity, in one pound and upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

Aug. 7-10.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Fowery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirson's residence in Market street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirson refers to Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan. 13-10.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

One year	\$10 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	4 00
One month	1 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and new subscribers will be furnished at \$5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail boxes.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

Advertises.—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the Progress should send their copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Rags! Rags! Rags!—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Letter from Abraham Lincoln.
We publish this morning a characteristic letter from Abraham Lincoln. Though it betrays the ignorance and brutality of its author in a most glaring manner, it discloses the fact that the masses of the Northern people want peace as bad as we of the South do. Speaking of a compromise or settlement, Lincoln says:

"A compromise to be effective, must be made either with those who control the army, or with the people first liberated from the dominion of that army, by the success of our arms. Now, allow me to assure you that the word or action of the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you."

So it will be seen that the pressure upon the Federal authorities for peace is so strong that Lincoln is compelled to tell the advocates of negotiation "that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you." We, in common with the great majority of the people of the South, despairing of peace by the sword, seeing no possible chance for the enemy to subjugate us or for us to subjugate them, have favored an effort to bring about negotiations with the enemy looking to an honorable adjustment of the troubles, but we have been told by a few who seem to desire ruin to prosperity, that the enemy would only meet our proposition to treat, with scorn and derision. Now we ask if the language of Abraham Lincoln looks like they would refuse to listen to peace propositions? Does it not on the contrary, say in unmistakable language, that "it shall not be rejected."

Lincoln has no idea of subjugating the South and never had; and we honestly believe, as we have before expressed, that if the reasoning masses of the North could be reached, a settlement could be had by negotiation that the South could accept. We agree, however, and have insisted that the best and surest way of inducing them to negotiate is to keep up our armies and prosecute the war with vigor. The invasion of Pennsylvania, though the great battle was not an absolute success to our armies, went a long way towards disposing the people of the North to treat with us for a settlement. It is now generally acknowledged that we got the worst of the last day's fight at Gettysburg, and yet the damage inflicted on the enemy by the invasion was such as to create a howl for peace such as has not been heard from the Northern people before, and if we can defeat Meade in the next encounter in Virginia, as we most certainly shall, the peace feeling in the North will increase and the chances for a settlement by negotiation, honorable to the South, will be better than now. Believing that there is a powerful peace party in the North, a party that is tired of the war and willing to close it by other means, we have been disposed to meet them half way; but we have insisted at the same time and shall continue to insist that our only chance for an honorable peace, by negotiation or otherwise, lies in keeping up our armies and prosecuting the war with vigor.

If an effort were made by us to stop the war and secure our independence by negotiation, and it should fail, their refusal to settle it by such means would weaken them and strengthen us; for it would increase the disaffection at the North and tend to unite and harmonize the South. We would make no humiliating propositions to the North for peace, but if we can ascertain that they are as anxious to negotiate as we are how can our authorities, in justice to our people, refuse to make the effort. Certainly an effort to stay the hand of destruction, by negotiation, would in no way weaken our armies, but would, on the contrary, should our efforts fail, strengthen them to a great extent, for the refusal of our enemy to treat with us would bring thousands of men to the field who are now at home.

If those who direct the affairs of the two governments would heed the voice of the statesmen of Europe they might profit by the lesson. They say that this war must end by negotiation, and that it will end by separation; and that it is better to end it now than to wait until several hundred thousand more men are butchered. If there could be an armistice, peace could give way to reason, and the services of the statesmen of the two sections could be brought into requisition, we feel confident that the prediction of Europeans would be verified, and this unnatural war would be closed upon terms alike honorable and satisfactory to all concerned.

joker, jester and clown, will be read with interest. It shows us that the people of the North as well as ourselves want peace.

A Proclamation from Gov. Vance.

While we cannot believe that there are any serious intentions of resisting either the Tithing Law or the Conscription Act, by any considerable or respectable portion of the people of North Carolina, notwithstanding the uncalculated and ill-tempered resolutions passed by a few obscure neighborhood meetings, we cannot too highly recommend the patriotic Proclamation of Governor Vance to the people of the State, published by us this morning. We do not think that there is any danger of resistance to the Tithing tax, now that the indignity of Bradford's appointment is removed, though our people generally look upon the law as odious and anti-republican; but as there is some resistance to the conscript law, by individuals, and as threats have been made by obscure parties of a purpose to resist the collection of the tithes, the Proclamation of his Excellency is not only rendered justifiable but probably necessary; and notwithstanding the patriotic impulses that brought it forth we can readily see that it will be used by those here and elsewhere who delight in traducing the State, to the injury of our people. Gov. Vance implies his cotrymen to abstain from assembling together to denounce each other. We hope this will be heeded by the politicians in the army as well as by the people at home. The people have a right to assemble to denounce laws they consider oppressive and to ask their repeal, but not to form combinations to resist them. Gov. Vance only tells the people what they know when he says they have the inalienable right to meet together and consult for the common good, and the people of North Carolina will continue to exercise that right despite any power on earth; but we beg them to do it with an eye single to their constitutional rights, the good of the country and the rights of others. They look on the Tithing law as unconstitutional and oppressive and hence they should be careful to vote for no man for Congress at the coming election who is not pledged to vote for its repeal.

Our people have borne a great deal in the way of injustice and suffered in the way of neglect since this struggle commenced, and it is not strange that they should feel some resentment against what they conceive to be the author of their wrongs. A North Carolinian cannot go to Richmond, and return, without having his State pride wounded at almost every step by the most barefaced and infamous charges against his State and people, made by insolent officials, skulkers, speculators and exempts from other States. Our people cannot and will not remain quiet under these contemptible attacks, while they know that but for their blood and treasure the Government which gives some of these creatures temporary prominence would have ceased to exist long ago, and neither Gov. Vance or anybody else can close their mouths until those who administer the affairs of the Confederate Government learn to deal justly by us and treat us with that consideration due the people of a great State. The people of North Carolina will obey the law, but they are not afraid to tell the makers of that law that it is unconstitutional, oppressive and tyrannical.

Governor Vance may be assured that his appeal will be heeded, for his name is a tower of strength in North Carolina; but our people will obey the law because it is the law, and not because he implores them to do it. The proclamation will have a good effect, however, in tending to allay passion and quiet resentment, and then it is a fitting rebuke to a few upstart politicians in the army that have recently attempted the inauguration of a new political programme through the sanctity of the religious press, and to a few others who have controlled a few company and regiment meetings to denounce a large portion of the people at home, as traitors. Sensible men in the army, whether officers or privates, and at home, understand these things and will remember them.

We trust that this Address of Governor Vance will restore harmony among our people and be productive of much good to us and the Confederacy. We know that it is issued with the best of motives, and if there be any who cannot agree with Governor Vance in the necessity for such a proclamation, at this time, they can at least see that no good can come of assailing it.

After Deserters.

The 21st Regiment N. C. Troops left here yesterday for the up country, for the purpose we suppose of assisting in the arrest of deserters and recalcitrant conscripts. This is humiliating to our State pride, for had the militia officers, local authorities and people have done their whole duty the presence of this regiment on such a mission would not have been necessary; but now that the work has been begun we hope a sufficient force will be used to put every man in the State in the field who ought to be there. We have no sympathy with deserters or skulkers, and we insist that every militia officer that does not perform his duty ought to be reduced to the ranks and conscripted. We all know that a large number of the deserters, probably two-thirds or more, now lurking in our mountains, belong to the States south of us, though we are charged with the whole of them, and we want the last one of them arrested and returned to camp. We doubt not but the means about to be employed will break up the organized band in Wilkes, and be the means of gathering up a large number. We hope so. We charge militia officers that the people of the State expect them to do their duty.

We are requested by Dr. S. L. Love, candidate for Congress, to say to the people of Polk, Rutherford and McDowell counties, that he expects to attend and address them at their ensuing Superior Courts. Asheville News.

"Sam" was in the Legislature last Winter, and though he voted against a resolution passed by that body pledging the State to a vigorous prosecution of the war, he was regarded as a very clever fellow, and must have voted without properly considering the position he was placing himself in. But "Sam" has a good build, ruddy cheeks and all that, and certainly has more talent for a round jacket and a musket than he has for legislative labor, and so we hope the people of the State will elect somebody else.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FULL EXPOSITION OF HIS VIEWS ON THE PROSPECT FOR AN END OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The Baltimore American of the 3d inst. contains the following letter from the President of the United States to the Springfield Mass Meeting:

Washington, August 26.
Hon. James E. Conkling, My Dear Sir:—Your letter writing me to attend a Mass Meeting of unconditional Union men to be held at the Capitol of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me to thus meet my old friends, and my own home, but I cannot justly be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure my old political friends will think me for tendering as I do, an honor to the Union. Now, all that I desire is that no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life. There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, you desire peace and you blame me for not having it. But how can you blame me for not having it? I cannot justly be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require.

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ADDRESS TO TEACHERS AND PARENTS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the State Educational Association to prepare an address to the Teachers and friends of Education in North Carolina offer the following:

Teachers of North Carolina:
The laws of our country in this day of her trial have exempted you from that service in arms to which she has summoned her other citizens.

It becomes you to weigh well the obligations under which she has thus placed you, that you may make a proper return. She has not released you as a favor, but has assigned to you a special duty, to watch with unwavering fidelity over the interests of her children.

While our sons, and brothers, and friends are keeping their lonely vigils over us along the borders of our land, or sleeping their last sleep in hundreds of sacred graves, it becomes us to labor that the hearts and minds of the rising race may be so trained that they may not have suffered and failed so much in vain.

Remember that after the independence of our country shall have been gained it will be in vain without an intelligent people to watch over and preserve the blessing.

The toll of the soldier, we trust, will soon be over; your warfare can cease only with life. Though your toil may seem silent and obscure, yet your country summons you to your task by the strongest appeals that can come to your thinking men. It is your duty to train the youths of the State intellectually, that they may be prepared to take the place of the fallen and carry on the work they have so gloriously begun.

It is your duty to train them morally, that under the blessing of God we may have a people worthy of the priceless inheritance you are purchasing.

It is your duty to train them to a manly self-reliance that they may be prepared to trust to themselves and to develop the resources of their native land.

It is your duty to set them an example by encouraging home productions, by fostering a native literature that shall be the product of truth and manliness, by using the books of our own authors wherever they may be available, by encouraging their production and by avoiding, unless as a last resort, all reprints or importations.

It is your duty to stand by your country in this trying hour, by diffusing correct views, by encouraging the wavering and by nerving all to a determined struggle for their rights.

It is your duty by all the means in your power to secure to the children of the fallen or impoverished soldier such an education as shall fit them for useful lives and be some recompense to their parents for what they are now doing for us all.

You may do this by receiving them into your schools, by aiding the enterprises already on the way for their benefit, by awakening the people around you to a sense of their responsibility and by aiding in the movement already initiated to establish a higher grade of common schools, which shall not only be a blessing to the children of the soldier but an invaluable possession to the State.

And to you, parents and friends of education, we appeal by all these considerations and by every motive that can actuate an intelligent and brave people to stand by and foster your means of education.

We appeal to you to sustain your common schools, the ripe fruit of so many years of labor. Let them not be neglected, but if possible let them be improved. Let every humble school-house send forth the hum of childish voices, for there the true foundations of our prosperity are to be laid.

See to it too that the men who teach your children are men who honor themselves, their country, and their God.

See to it that the children of your soldiers are educated, that the sacrifices which their parents are making may not go unrewarded and the blessings for which they are striving may be perpetuated.

Let the anxious sentinel feel as he paces his lonely round and his thoughts turn to his little ones at home, that there are those who will watch over them and take care that they do not suffer neglect.

We appeal to you also to sustain all the efforts making to supply our schools with home productions, that a home literature may be produced and our shameful dependence upon alien states may be cast off forever.

Finally we appeal to you to lend every effort to sustain our beloved land in its struggle for freedom, by diffusing correct views, by lending cheerfully a helping hand to everything that will aid its cause, by striving that dissension may cease, knowing that when the day star of peace shall shine upon us then with increasing vigor all our institutions will put on new life, and a day of unclouded prosperity dawn upon us.

Remember too that peace without independence has no promise of good to us, but of unhallowed ill. Quit yourselves like men, men who their rights and duties know, and knowing dare maintain them.

F. H. JOHNSON,
C. W. SMYTHE,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Com. of the N. C. State Educational Association.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.—A gentleman who resides in Walker county Alabama, informs the Fayette Sentinel that there are some 250 or three hundred deserters and traitors now in that county; that they have armed themselves and declared their determination to resist the enrolling officers to the last extremity. The gentleman further states that while canvassing that county as a candidate, he was passing through the mountains a few days before the election, and he came upon a company of twenty-five of these men and in conversation with them they told him they could collect two hundred men in a very short time; and they feared no danger whatever.

It is said that there is a secret organization in Georgia, ready to propose any sort of terms of peace to the North. We cannot believe such reports as the above. They are made one day to be contradicted the next. There are doubtless a few traitors and deserters in every portion of the Confederacy, but with these exceptions, our people are all true, brave and patriotic, and will be long in the army, in the measure of their duty to their country.

It is gratifying to learn, as we do from our exchanges, and through other sources, that thousands who have been called deserters are returning to their posts, and that thousands more who have not yet been in the army are volunteering and swelling their ranks. Let crackers crack their tongues, and let traitors tremble, and can never be conquered. —Mississippi.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—We find a deplorable state of things existing in Cherokee, as well as Wilkes. These two hands must be broken up. —The Asheville News says:

"From a gentleman just from Cherokee county we learn that a deplorable state of affairs exists in that region. A cavalry force had been in pursuit of Bryson's band, and engaged in dispersing them—which, to men acquainted with every road and mountain trail as they are, just amounts to nothing at all. The militia are under arms, but great consternation prevails, and unless something is speedily done, the loyal men will be compelled to leave the country."

HOMER PAPERS.—The North Carolina daily papers are now the cheapest in the Confederacy, and our home papers ought to abstain from in preference to those of other States, especially as they give all the telegraphic news that is to be found in the Richmond or other papers. The Richmond daily papers are now \$20, while the daily in Georgia are \$20 a year. —One is paid \$75, and the other \$100 and labor go still higher, and no advance. But our papers are so cheap that they are not worth the trouble of being read. —Richmond.

We are reliably informed that Judge Battle of the Supreme Court of this State has just decided, in a case of habeas corpus brought before him, that exemption from service in the Confederate army, in consequence of having put in a substitute, does not discharge the

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and order maintained within our borders,

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also impose upon you the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them is treason, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of our country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of our revolution by plunging the country into another. You will knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and civil subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain duty of constitutional method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to repeal them. Your own chosen servants made the obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, the Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed with the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the constitutionally appointed means. In times of great peril the sensibility like the present, any departure from the legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and our short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our skulls and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes, which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born as wandering kingdoms and distant empires are still watching hope and admiration, watching this greater human event. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the holy bickering of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unwholesome and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently, with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. Let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will return us and our children, and our children's children, thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and serving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears from the records of the State.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Daily papers publish one week and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ABBINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 7th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November.

We are authorized by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY. Apply to Sept 8th, 1863, J. M. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED. COUNTRY OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA. Sires, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. E. RICHARDSON.

NOTICE!! THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of LACK & FARRIS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all in which the firm is concerned, will please settle and pay to the undersigned, or to J. M. FARRIS, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. FARRIS tenders his acknowledgments for the patronage of the old firm for their liberality and assistance, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same.

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